

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 2, 1912

NUMBER 9

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of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

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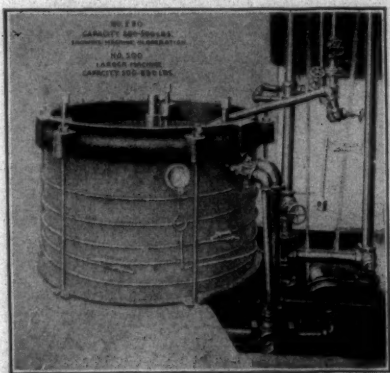
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SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 2, 1912

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## *The Textile Exhibit at Boston*

The Textile Exhibitors' Association deserves much credit for the remarkable and interesting exhibit which was shown in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., last week.

It would require too much space to describe all of the exhibits or to give all details of any of them but the following are a few of the most interesting:

### **Fales & Jenks.**

A late model Fales & Jenks spinning frame was shown with special metallic clearer boards, creels and thread boards. A feature which attracted considerable attention was the tape drive which is now being put on most of the frames built by this company.

### **Draper Company.**

The exhibit of the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Mass., occupied very desirable space and was an object of much interest to the visitors.

Four models of Northrop looms were shown, these being a 90-inch Model L, 40-inch Model M and 32 and 36-inch Model E, all being in operation.

A standard Draper warper fitted with balling attachment was shown as was also a Model I warper for coarse warps and a Model F warper for fine work, the latter being equipped with ball bearings.

A late model twister was equipped with tape drive and the spooler head a new feature in the way of a wave or arm traverse motion in place of the old form of lifting rod.

A Moscrop yarn tester was shown in operation and a full line of spindles and rings were exhibited.

### **Whitin Machine Works.**

One of the most attractive exhibits was that of the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville, Mass. and the feature of the exhibit was a Whitin-Providence roving frame of 256 spindles to which the attention of the mill men was called in order to demonstrate the advantage of long frames. A number of recent roving frame improvements were shown as well as three forms of top rolls, these being the regulation weighted, the self lubricating ball bearing and the self weighted middle and back rolls.

A sixteen harness Whitin dobby loom was shown in operation as was one of the latest model of drawing frame which is a radical change from the frames formerly built. The new drawing frame is strongly braced and has a can table which is cast in one piece. It is also equipped with small size metallic rolls, a duplex trumpet, Ermon self stripper for top rolls, and salvage guides. The Whitin exhibit was in charge of E. A. Rooney.

### **U. S. Gutta Percha Co.**

Rice's Mill White was exhibited here while their representative, A. S. West, distributed attractive souvenirs. The luster of the Mill White was shown by means of large boards.

### **Stuart W. Cramer.**

A interesting and well located exhibit was that of the Cramer System of Humidifying and Conditioning.

A high duty head and an automatic regulator were shown. A special feature was a new device for indicating, recording and actuating humidity and temperature regulation.

### **The J. B. Ford Co.**

The J. B. Ford Co. exhibit, which was in charge of F. L. Klebart showed a large line of silk and cotton goods that had been bleached or degummed by the products of this company. Yarn, quilts, towels, hosiery, etc., were shown.

### **Link Belt Co.**

The Link Belt Co. showed several of their latest high speed chain drive which is built to carry up to 1,500 H. P. with an efficiency of 98.2 per cent and are operated at speeds of from 800 to 2,000 feet per minute. By means of a transparent disk which was revolved in front of the chains but in an opposite direction it was possible to see the minute movement of each link. The exhibit was in charge of C. H. Burkholder who looks after the Southern business.

### **Mayes Group.**

The largest and most elaborate exhibit was that of the machine builders who are represented in the South by J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, these being Potter & John-

son, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Easton & Burnham Machine Co., and John Hetherington & Sons. Mr. Mayes was present and was kept busy showing the machinery to his Southern friends.

### **Easton & Burnham.**

A late model spooler was shown by Easton & Burnham. A new and novel feature was a means of changing the traverse from 3 inch up to 7 inches by means of a crank attached to the builder, it being possible to make the change while the frame was in operation. A chain conveyor for carrying off the empty bobbins was another new feature.

### **John Hetherington & Sons.**

Stephen Lowe, the genial and well known representative of John Hetherington & Sons was showing a mule and also a late model Nasmith patent comb, both of which received a great deal of attention from visitors.

### **Potter & Johnston.**

The finish and high grade of workmanship shown by the Potter & Johnston lappers and cards was a subject of much comment from builders. Potter & Johnston were machine tool builders before beginning the manufacture of cotton mill machinery and their former training is being shown in the character of their present work.

A large waste lapper with double hopper and a late model finisher lapper were shown. The Potter & Johnston card which is comparatively new was also shown.

### **Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**

The Woonsocket roving frame with the latest improvements was shown as was also the new Woonsocket drawing frame which has been recently put on the market. It is built of an I beam construction and has fine pitch gears throughout.

### **The Stafford Co.**

Besides being one of the best located and most extensive exhibits in the hall, the great variety of looms shown by The Stafford Co. was a revelation to some mill people who had considered them as builders of only one type of loom. They showed one very handsome plain loom on dobby silk goods and ten of the "Ideal" automatic.

The first of the automatics was operated on a cotton warp and silk filling.

The second loom was the latest model sheeting loom and on it were a number of very late improvements including a new warp stop motion.

The third was operated on a very fine voile in order to demonstrate the ability of the "Ideal" automatic on fine goods.

The fourth was a four harness tubing loom which was operated on seamless pillow cases. It had a special attachment for weaving a plain strip at the end of each pillowcase.

The fifth was weaving terry towels with a heavy dobby.

The sixth was a wide loom on 10-4 sheetings.

The seventh was a four harness worsted loom with a Stafford positive dobby.

The eighth was weaving 12 ounce duck.

The ninth was a three harness loom on denims.

The tenth was equipped with a jacquard.

All of the looms were in operation and attracted many visitors. E. H. Erhard had charge of the exhibit. Fred H. White, the Southern representative, was on hand most of the time and Fred Wilde, formerly well known in the South, but now superintendent of the Stafford shop was also present one day.

### **High Speed Ring Spinners.**

The High Speed Ring Spinning Co., interested a great many with their exhibit, showing that novel form of traveler. They claim 25 per cent. increase of production by their method. C. S. Forbes was in charge.

### **Cling Surface Mfg. Co.**

The Cling Surface Mfg. Co. had a small belt testing machine which demonstrated the carrying power of a slack belt covered with their dressing as compared with a tight belt. J. D. Bresenham was in charge.

### **H. W. Butterworth & Sons.**

The well known firm did not exhibit any machinery but had a booth which was in charge of W. F. Eayrs.

(Continued on next page)



**American Moistening Co.**

The American Moistening Company presented one of the most complete exhibits that was shown.

A special frame was arranged to show on lighted glass disks, in rotation, the names and endorsements of 900 users of the American Moistening system.

In a room on the left was shown the new humidity controller and the special heads which were exhibited at the Washington meeting and described by us at that time. The special head arranged to demonstrate the suction of a head in operation and the new anemometer both of which were shown at Washington were also here.

A Comins head with fan attachment and a Comins centrifugal humidifier were also shown.

Spray type heads, with special cleaning device were shown, ranging in capacity from 3 to 90 lbs. of water per hour and also a special machine for air washing. Mr. Frank Comins was present most of the time and took great interest in explaining the features of the exhibit to a large number of visitors.

**G. M. Parks Co.**

The well known Turbo Humidifier was the feature of an attractive exhibit of the G. M. Parks Co. and the latest form of nozzles and construction were shown together with a map indicating the sales that have been made in different parts of the country.

A matter of special interest was a new Turbo vacuum cleaner which promises to be a great success. This machine operates by a suction which is induced by a compressed air motor. It can be pushed over the floor easily as it is mounted on a light roller truck. The nozzle is so constructed that it can be pushed under spinning frames and the lint is deposited in a bag which is carried by the frame of the truck. F. W. Parks was with the exhibit all of the week and Robt. Parks was also present two days.

**Empire Duplex Gin Co.**

The exhibit of the C. O. B. machine attracted a great deal of attention and Mr. Elms and J. E. Cheesman were two of the hardest worked men in the exhibition hall.

On account of the remarkable work that is done by this machine many mill men were anxious to see one in operation and several placed orders after seeing it work. A new feature of the C. O. B. is a small doffer at each dust box and the new method of mounting on a Channell iron base.

**Thos. Leyland & Co.**

The exhibit of Thos. Leyland & Co. which was in charge of F. T. Walsh showed their Mycock cloth expander and several forms of sewing machines.

**Henry L. Scott & Co.**

A very complete line of yarn and cloth testing machines, yarn reels, etc. were shown by Henry L. Scott & Co. A special feature of the exhibit were the new testers which are operated by power thereby giving a more uniform tension. David C. Scott was in charge.

**Macrodi Fiber Co.**

A full line of their well known fiber head spools was shown by this company as well as a special jack spool which they have lately brought out.

**General Electric Co.**

The variable speed motor which was exhibited in operation on a Fales & Jenks frame was one of the most interesting things in the exhibit hall. The frame would start, after doffing, at a front roll speed of 6,800 and at the end of the doff the speed would be 10,000. A 20 per cent gain in production is claimed by reason of this increase in speed. While the effect of the motor could be seen, its mechanical construction was not on exhibition and was kept in a locked casing.

A color matching machine was another feature of the General Electric exhibit. E. D. Boles was in charge.

**Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.**

A feature of the exhibit of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works was the automatic gingham loom which was in operation and showed the perfection of its mechanism for changing the colors of the filling. A large jacquard loom in operation was another feature of this exhibit. C. F. Hutchins was in charge.

**Saco Pettee Co.**

The feature of the Saco Pettee exhibit was the new waste card on which Supt. Mills has spent a great deal of time and study.

The waste is first put through a card of ordinary construction except that it has a special lick-in-cylinder and flat clothing and a fancy roller. The sliver is then put through a sliver lap machine and made up into 20-inch laps. Four of these laps are put on the back of a card such as was exhibited, there being two lap holders and two laps being placed to each holder.

The card is fitted with a fancy roller and with four coilers so that the web from the doffer is divided into four parts.

This sliver goes to a slubber and then to the spinning. The drawing frames and roving frames are eliminated.

Saco-Pettee also exhibited a sliver lap machine and a drawing frame. E. E. Blake, Jos. Strang and Supt. Mills were with the exhibit most of the time.

**Wm. Firth Co.**

A dustless card stripper was the feature of the exhibit of the Wm. Firth Co. but they also showed a system of metal gangways for transporting cans from the cards to the drawing frames.

**C. J. Root & Co.**

A large variety of mechanical combers were exhibited by C. J. Root & Co. and we were told that a large number of them are being used by New England mills as a check on their speed and in some cases weavers are paid by the pick as determined by the counters.

**Foster Machine Co.**

A very attractive exhibit was that of the Foster Machine Company. A late model cone winder was shown

and also a new doubler and tube winder.

**Carrier Air Conditioning Co.**

The exhibit of the Carrier Air Conditioning Co. was in charge of J. I. Lyle and showed the latest model Carrier System with a spiral turbine and automatic strainer.

**Hess-Bright Mfg Co**

One of the best arranged exhibits was that of the ball bearings made by the Hess-Bright Mfg Co. The background was a case of the various ball bearings which they manufacture and at the front was a ball bearing shaft which could be easily turned by hand although 1,000 pounds of dead weight was suspended from it. Several machines with ball bearings were shown the motive power being conveyed by a small string.

**W. T. Lane & Bro.**

A number of canvas baskets and trucks were shown by W. T. Lane & Bro. and a special feature was a new castor which prevents yarn or lint from collecting on the roller pins.

**Little Giant Hydraulic Co.**

The Little Giant Hydraulic machine, which was invented by J. M. Gamewell, of Newry, S. C., for removing loom pulleys and for general shop work, was shown and received considerable attention.

**Kitson Machine Shops.**

Rogers W. Davis, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., was in charge of the exhibit of the Kitson Machine Co. and the feature of his exhibit was the No. 4 bale breaker which has been lately put on the market. Another feature was the Morton distributor. The bale breaker was connected to an automatic feeder and a trunk then passed to the distributor. Attention was also called to a Reeves variable speed pulley by which the system was driven.

**Barber & Colman Co.**

A Model E warp tying machine with beam truck and loader was shown by Barber Colman Co. They also exhibited their hand knotters and their model J. K. machine which is portable and can be run up behind a warp and by hand operation will tie 250 knots per minute.

**Byrd Mfg. Co.**

The exhibit of the Byrd Mfg. Co. was one that attracted considerable attention. The operation of their hand knotter together with its durability and advantages was explained by J. L. Sanford. Mr. Griswold, of Durham, N. C., was also present.

**Underhay Oil Co.**

A line of lubricating and wool scouring oils was shown by A. L. Bowman for the Underhay Oil Co.

**Keystone Lubricating Co.**

An interesting line of special lubricants for textile machinery was shown by the Keystone Lubricating Co.

**Reeves Pulley Co.**

The working of their well known variable speed pulley was shown by the Reeves Pulley Co. and its application to the textile industry was explained.

**Wm. Sellers & Co.**

A large frame showing a full line of their pulleys, shafting and hangers was shown by Wm. Sellers & Co.

**Dodge Mfg. Co.**

A countershaft was exhibited by the Dodge Mfg. Co., showing a solid clutch mounted with iron pulley, and a Dodge split clutch mounted with iron center rim pulley. The Dodge Independence wood split pulley with interchangeable bushing was also shown. T. C. T. Toomey was in charge.

**American Warp Drawing Machine Company.**

Two new machines were shown at this exhibit. One was operating on five harness with drop wires. The other or Model R used a perforated sheet pattern from which to obtain the draft and a machine for cutting the patterns was shown. Model M was fitted with a lease picking attachment for handling colored warps. C. F. Hathaway was in charge.

**Universal Winding Co.**

One of the most attractively arranged exhibits was that of the Universal Winding Co. Besides a large line of silk and cotton tubes and cones which had been wound on Universal machines, a No. 50 filling rewinder and a No. 50 machine for winding cones on nut paper cones was shown. Chas. W. Pierce was in charge.

**Oneida Steel Pulley Co.**

The exhibit of Oneida Steel Pulley Co. consisted of several small pulleys and on extra large steel split pulleys which was about seven feet in diameter.

**N. Y. Revolving Portable Elevator.**

A late model revolving portable elevator was shown and its operation and lifting power were explained.

**Alfred Suter.**

A very fine line of imported instruments for yarn and cloth testing were shown by Alfred Suter.

**Tillotson Humidifier Co.**

The exhibit of the Tillotson Humidifier Co. was very extensive and showed the various forms in which their system can be operated.

**Arlington Machine Works.**

A very complete line of tenting and stretching machinery were shown by the Arlington Machine Works.

**Allis-Chalmers Co.**

Several types of motors a section of a turbine model were shown but the full exhibit was prevented by a freight wreck.

**Boston Belting Co.**

The exhibit of the Boston Belting Co. showed several special types of rubber belting which they manufacture.

**S. F. Bower & Co.**

A full line of oil cabinets and oil saving devices were shown in this exhibit.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.**

The exhibit of the Puro sanitary drinking fountains for mills created considerable interest.

(Continued on Page 18)



# COTTON MILL MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY SPECIALISTS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.,  
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Pawtucket, R. I.

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.,  
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Pawtucket, R. I.

T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.,  
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Lowell, Mass.

## J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent

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### The Cost of Textiles.

In itemizing the reasons for the present-day high cost of living, the price of clothing materials generally looms large. Meat, fuel, bread and rent are all important items, but the expenditure for clothing and cloth materials—which represents not only the men's suits and shirts, gloves and ties, hats and shoes, but the women's dress materials and finery, their towels and other household necessities—always come to the fore in the list of grievances. The ever-recurring cry is, Why this apparently ever-increasing expense?

A certain proportion of the dissatisfaction may be attributed to what may be called a surface condition. That is to say, the modern demand is not so much for good, solid goods, which last a long time, so much as for materials which look good while they last, but which do not endure for more than one season. In the olden days, appearance did not figure so largely as endurance. Now, on the other hand, people prefer a "fancy" article, which looks well for a month or two, to its plain, solid equivalent, which will last a year or two. Fashion changes more rapidly than formerly, and the average consumer looks only for something which will continue about as long as the fashion, and then wants another garment to take its place. Such goods can now be purchased as cheaply—perhaps more cheaply—than ever. It is poor

economy to buy such goods at all, but, public taste being as it is, it is but little avail to discuss the point at greater length. It is only another case of preference for what looks good before what is good.

Going deeper into the question of the high cost of clothing materials, much of this is necessitated by the fact that raw materials, labor, factory and overhead expenses are all higher; but for this there is no obvious remedy. Manufacturing expenses are high because they are high; and to cut down mill prices for the finished goods would, as a general rule, be cutting into profits already fractional. When we come to the conversion and retailing ends of the business, however, another story presents itself. Oftentimes the manufacturer's profit will be something like one cent per yard, whereas the converter's profit will be 3 or 4 cents and the retailer's another 6 or 8 cents, so that the price of the cloth will be doubled, or even trebled, between the time it leaves the mill and gets into the hands of the consumer. The old cry of "combine" will not apply here for self-evident reasons, for middlemen and retailers are met with galore. Indeed, the question presents itself: Is not the high cost actually caused by over-competition? With so many retailers asking for custom, does it not mean that too many store rents, too much lighting and advertising, too many employees' wages, and so forth, have to be paid out of the profit on each yard of cloth? As a conse-

quence of this, and in order to give each retailer a profit over and above so many overhead expenses, the price of such cloth has to be fixed so high that the consumption is limited thereby. With fewer retailers in each town, each one could carry a larger stock, each one would sell more, and could, therefore, sell it at a more reasonable price, and the demand would consequently increase. Over-competition is sometimes as damaging to the consumer as the reverse. Assuredly, the remedy for high prices, as they exist to-day, would appear to be in the direction of some reform in distributing rather than in manufacturing methods.—Canadian Textile Journal.

### Effects of Atmosphere on Coal.

According to recent experiments made in France it has been shown that: (1) Coal kept under water does not lose to any appreciable extent its calorific power; (2) exposure to air causes a loss of from 2 to 40 per cent in this respect; and (3) in most cases the loss reaches its maximum at the end of five months, and from the seventh to the ninth month the loss is unappreciable.

The consequences of oxidation by the air are: a) Variation in the physical condition of the coal, indicated by a reduction in the number of large pieces, which become cracked, and little by little fall into smaller pieces. (b) Variation in weight, which passes through the following three stages: First, the hy-

grometric moisture and occluded methane are given off, causing loss of weight; then an absorption of oxygen causes an increase, and finally there is a renewed loss due to freeing of hydrocarbons by the partial decomposition of the coal. The duration of these periods varies according to the nature and state of the coal; but they ultimately lead to spontaneous combustion. (c) Reduction in heating and lighting power, amounting at the end of a month to about 30 per cent. (d) Loss in yield of by-products and in quality of coke. After an exposure of from three to four months the loss in ammoniacal products recoverable may reach 50 per cent; and as to the coke, experiments show that after an exposure of six months, coal originally yielding metallurgical coke was no longer suitable for such purpose.—Textile World Record.

### If He Were Not.

An English clergyman turned to a Scotchman and asked him: "What would you be were you not a Scot?" The Scotchman said: "Why, an Englishman, of course!"

Then the clergyman turned to a gentleman from Ireland and asked him: "And what would you be were you not an Irishman?"

The man thought a moment and said: "I'd be ashamed of meself!" —Exchange.



# The Franklin Dyeing System

J. C. Hedben before National Manufacturers Association

**I**N presenting a description of this system of manufacturing colored goods it is not necessary to discuss the advantages that might obtain in the manufacture of colored goods if the same system of transfer and winding operations as obtains in the manufacture of grey goods were employed, but to present merely the results which are obtained in practice without any theoretical considerations. The system is far advanced beyond the theoretical stage of development, and is now a commercial proposition tried out in mills and in the job dyeing trade.

This system is the result of the co-operation of a practical mill man and a practical dyer and chemical engineer. While the system required for its development the perfection of a dyeing machine built and operated on entirely new principals and methods, the system should be considered as a whole, as an aggregate of units or operations and not as a single operation, machine or unit. By this system all unnecessary operations in winding for colored work are eliminated. The operations are reduced to the simple operations required for the manufacture of grey goods. By the use of this system it is possible to reduce the time required for the manufacture of a piece of colored goods to one-third the time required for the manufacture of goods by the warp method, and to about 1-8 the time for the manufacture of goods by the raw stock method. At the same time, as a general proposition there is a saving of 75 per cent. in labor in the dye-house, 50 per cent. in steam, and from 20 to 30 per cent. in dye stuff. There is a gain in strength in the yarn, running from 2 to 10 per cent. The saving in the winding charges are practically one mill per number per pound; that is, on number 20 single yarn there is a saving of two cents per pound.

If it were not for the custom and practice in the dye-house it would be unnecessary to have yarn either in the form of skein or ball or chain warp. It is the dye-house and dye-house alone which compels the manufacturer to resort to putting up or handling his yarn in either form. This dye-house requirement introduces into the practice of manufacture unnecessary, and at the same, expensive winding and transfer operations.

That the details of the system may be fully set forth, compare the manufacture of warp and filling by the chain method with this preparation of warp and filling. By the warp method, taking the yarn from the spinning frame, the operation for preparation for the loom consists of the following manipulation:

1. Spooling.
2. Ball warping.
3. Boiling out, doubling and wrapping.
4. Dyeing, requiring at least four operations.
5. Drying.

6. Splitting and unwrapping.
7. Beaming.

The warp is now prepared for the slasher, and has been handled or rolled back and forth during these operations eleven times. If this yarn were prepared for filling instead of being beamed, it would be quilled, requiring the same number of warp or filling according to the system the yarn is taken from the spinning frame and wound on the tube. In this package the yarn is not moved or disturbed during the dyeing and drying operations, and is taken direct to the creel and section beams, thus preparing the wrap for slashing; or if the yarn is for filling, it is taken to the quilling machine, thus completing the regular winding operation. In other words, the system cuts out nine winding or unwinding, or rolling or unrolling operations, thus saving the attendant strain and loss in strength in the yarn, making the work run easier, and at the same time substitutes for more efficient operations which are at the same time as cheap or many cases the cost of winding is cheaper than the old. The cost of spooling by the ordinary method is generally speaking, the same as the cost of winding upon the tube. In lower than the cost of spooling. The cost of section beaming, however, is much lower than the cost of hand beaming from a chain warp, so that the following items have been cut out of the cost of the production of warp:

1. Expense of ball warping.
2. Expense of boiling out, doubling and wrapping.
3. Expense of splitting and unwrapping.
4. A part of the expense of hand beaming.

At the same time the labor cost in dyeing and drying is 75 per cent less than by the chain method.

There are two methods of winding from the tube for filling, namely:

1. Over end delivery, using the Universal quiller.
2. The rotating delivery, using the Whittin quiller.

Either operation is cheaper than the chain quilling, so that the savings in preparing filling are practically the same as in preparing warp.

Comparing the raw stock method with this system, there are the following savings:

1. Savings due to the increased production on account of spinning grey cotton as against colored cotton.

2. Saving in the value of grey waste as compared with colored waste.

3. Saving in the strength of staple, making it possible to make stronger yarns out of lower staple than in raw stock dyeing.

4. Saving in time required, thus reducing interest charges. The total time required to manufacture colored goods is reduced to the number of days that the raw stock

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method requires weeks.

It is hardly possible to spin good yarn from raw stock dyed cotton much finer than thirty single, so that the raw stock system applies only to coarse yarn, while with this system the finer yarn the greater the savings. These savings in the carding, spinning and other departments of the mill are sufficient to make the total savings over raw stock methods fully as great as the savings made over the warp method. The transfer of winding operations being the same by the two systems.

As compared to the manufacture of colored goods by using skeins instead of warps, the expense of skein winding and back winding is entirely eliminated. This is found in practice to be practically a mill per number per pound. The quality for yarn when dyed in the package is far ahead of that when dyed in the skin. Soft yarns cannot be handled well in the skein method, while by this system of soft yarns are handled with ease and improved in quality.

Outside of the savings made in handling yarn in the winding operations, the speed at which the work can be put through the mill counts for a great deal in estimating the advantages of the system. Colored goods have been made and delivered to the finishing plant in four days from the time the yarn was taken from the spinning frame. This was working under ordinary conditions. This might be cut down if everything were prepared for a test.

Thus far the advantages that are offered over the regular competing methods for preparing yarns for colored goods have been discussed. Nothing has been said with reference to the details of operations. In the preparation of filling, if the Universal quiller is used, the question of yardage per package does not enter into the discussion, but for the preparation of warp or for the preparation of filling using the Whittin quiller, the question of yardage is all-important. From actual test in the plant of the company, the amount of yarn on the tubes when wound for warp has not varied more than 1 1-2 per cent in yardage amongst the different packages. This yarn is in condition to be rewound at very low cost, making an absolute saving of this yarn, whereas by the regular methods the amount of yarn spoiled in starting the ends of the warps through the dyeing processes and in waste on beams and slasher amounts to considerably more than the percentage variation in the length of yarn on the tubes. This yarn is a total loss. In making the number of ends necessary for a warp it is necessary simply to estimate the number of packages required, make the packages the weight required for the yardage wanted and dye this in the machine on the necessary number of holders. The company has in operation today the largest package dyeing machine in the world, which is capable of dyeing 1,057 tubes six inches long, or 2,114 tubes three inches long, providing the number of packages per holder are on the regular system, eight

packages per holder. If the number of packages per holder be increased one package, making the total nine, there would be 1,289 packages six inches long, or 2,587 packages three inches long. The weight of this yarn would run from twelve ounces to 2 1-4 pounds per package, making a yardage equal to the chair warp method, and a very sizable amount of yarn dyed at one time. By a simple arrangement two machines of this capacity can be coupled together and run in tandem making it possible to dye from 1,000 pounds to 2,000 pounds, or from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of yarn at one time. No system for the manufacture of colored goods has ever attempted or approached these quantities. The next smaller machine will handle on an average 750 packages six inches long or 1,500 three-inch packages. The sizes run down to the smallest, which will handle 8 or 9 six-inch packages, or 16 to 18 three-inch packages. Any number variations between these figures can be worked out, dyeing in each case packages of yarn that with ordinary care can be made to vary in length not over 1 1-2 per cent.

To sum up the advantages of this system over the ordinary methods, it can be positively stated that the savings in winding, the savings in dye-house labor, savings in steam and the savings in dyes made by this system will pay for the total cost of the installation of a plant handling 3,000 pounds of average number yarns (say 30-1) in one year and leave the mill a profit. In addition to these advantages it is possible to dye many classes of colors better than they are dyed by the ordinary methods. This is particularly true of the vat colors which can be dyed by this system with as much ease and certainty as ordinary direct dyes. With this system of winding and dyeing it is possible to make many styles of goods which are now made with bleached warp and filling by using grey warp and grey filling. This is accomplished by weaving in yarns colored with dyes which are fast to bleaching and bleach the goods in the piece, thus saving in the initial cost of manufacture and improving the product. This is the greatest step in advance that has been made in the preparation of colored yarns for either warp or filling. The process is in daily operation at the plant in Providence which is delivering dyed and bleached yarns to meet the most exacting requirements both as to fastness and to finish.

Clara—While I was playing whist with Mrs. Singleton last evening, she asked me what was the trump at least six times.

Maude—Weren't you provoked?  
Clara—I should say so! As if I knew.—Ex.

"Well, Jack and I are to be married Easter week."

"But," said the other girl, "I thought you had thrown Jack over?"  
"Oh, so I did," the first replied; "but—you know how a girl throws!"  
—Exchange.

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# Piece Rate vs. Day Rate on Doffing

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by P. A. Smith

THE writer was a doffer boy training which I remember instructions and points of for seven years. The in- most vividly are "Git 'em doffed, boys, git 'em doffed"; with the stress laid on the "git 'em." There was very little said about doffing properly. Of course we had to leave the ends all pieced up, but no one seemed to care how many we broke down, so long as we pieced them up again and kept our "box" up.

I mention this to emphasize two particular points of importance about doffing, which are frequently ignored. First, the benefit derived from first class work by the doffers, and second that it does not pay to keep the smallest boys on doffing. It has become such a common practice for small boys to doff that one is prone to the belief that "a little fellow can doff just as well as a larger boy." However, extensive experience has proved the fallacy of that opinion.

The work of doffing done by the average boy at fourteen will be at a higher cost per pound and cause more inferiority in the quality of goods than a boy of eighteen or nineteen year of age. And the only way to get boys of that age is to pay for them. Do not pay \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day for what you are now getting done for seventy-five cents.

I propose to show how it is being done for a less cost per pound—and of better quality. Now a word about the quality of yarn as affected by good or bad doffing. First, we take the filling. (These are such common defects that I hesitate to enumerate them.) (1st) Higher quills—causing the filling to run over the base of the quills, making waste. (2nd) Lapped ends in piecing up, more waste. (3rd) Starting the thread around the quill in piecing up in such a way as to (a) let it weave off double in cloth or (b) leaving a "tail end" to make a thin place in cloth, more waste and seconds. (4th) "Dobbing" up the ends and making a "gaut" in the filling. (5th) Dropping filling on the floor and letting it get dirty and perhaps mixed in with some other number when it is picked up.

Now then let us consider a sec-

tion on filling, of say 36 frame; on a six-inch traverse 1 1-2 ring No. 20's yarn. We usually find about two sets of doffers—four boys to a set, or perhaps three boys and two girls to piece up on each set, and probably a head doffer on each set. Now suppose, (and it is a common case) that we have eight boys on thirty-six frames of 224 spindles. That is 908 spindles per boy, for the 36 frames, and he doffs around seven times a day of eleven hours, which is 6,356 spindles per day. As we would probably produce 33 pounds per spindle of yarn on 20s that would mean that each boy doffed 2,097 pounds of yarn at a cost of seventy-five cents or thirty-five cents per thousands pounds. That is without a "head doffer." As there would probably be one on at \$1.00 per day, his wages would be 13 1-2 cents per 2,097 pounds or 6 cents a thousand (approximately). Total cost is 41 cents per 1,000 pounds and mind you, where little fellows doff some one has to act in the capacity of head doffer. The pay roll may not show any more under that head, but the work has to be done. And if a regular head doffer is not present to detect bad work you will have trouble, unless the section hand or second hand works as head doffer. And that will take up his time from more important work.

The practice of paying for doffing by the piece is just as cheap and cheaper, and admits of keeping a better class of help on the work.

Now figuring from the same basis as above, each doffer will doff 63 sides each day, which is 1.19 cents per side or for 112 spindles. Perhaps this estimate may be somewhat higher, but not for the average set of boys under 15 years of age.

There are two systems of "piece work" in vogue in some mills. The first is to pay a specified rate per side kept on a card system. (Note the system herewith). The second is to give a metal check for each box of yarn delivered to the eight boys on 36 frames from day wages to a piece rate of 1.19 cents per side, yarn production and their wages would increase automatically, or at least by effort of the doff-

fers a certain "esprit de corps" would spring up where 6 boys (3 to each set) would ask to run the frames. This would probably be too spool room—a box being two sides in the set. Now if you were to change these it would not mean much for the boys now on the job, but the idea is to get the rate per boy up high enough to keep better doffers without increasing the cost per pound. If 6 boys do the work it would be an increase of 25 cents per doffer. And for \$1.00 per day you can get and keep 50 per cent better doffers than you can get for 75 cents.

The improvement in the quality of the work should not be overlooked by any means. When you get a set of doffers at \$1.00 to \$1.40 per day piece work, they will make it an object to doff as many frames as possible—instead of the reverse when on day wages.

There are, as stated above, two methods of paying doffers by the piece. The check system is as follows: The spooler man keeps the checks and every time a doffer comes with a box of yarn he is given a check, which has a face value. These checks are taken up every evening and the doffer credited with his amount on a time sheet. Another method is to have a card system (not the figure herewith). Every doffer has a card and when he doffs around he takes a card

fers back to the capacity of the poor ones.

The speed with which a set of doffers doff around must be regulated by the speed of the slowest one in the set. The reason for this is obvious. Under the piece system you may give each boy all that he can do and he knows he will be paid for all he does. Always consider the doffing of your frames. It is very important and no set of doffers are so good that you can trust them to do all their work properly without loss of time and production.

In the case here supposed, the rate is 1.19 cents and many mills are paying more and don't know it, a boy of 17 years or rather a set of boys that age or over, can make \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day at one cent per side, which is the rate paid in one of the best mills in the South. Another advantage is with a set of doffers over the common age, they can be better organized and obviously, more efficient service performed. You get "head work" in addition to "heel work."

Where it is possible it is preferable to have each doffer do his own piecing up for quality's sake, to say nothing of waste, for he surely will not break down as many ends as he will if he has some one else to piece them up for him. And the more

M. T. W. T. F. S.

Name

Rate

Week End

to the second or section hand—who carries a conductor's punch—and the card is punched for every round. Then when the doffs are marked up on a pay sheet every day, multiply the rounds by the sides each round and pay accordingly.

Another feature worthy of consideration is that there are always good and bad doffers in the room and usually the bad doffers receive as much per day as the good doffers, because in the run of a day they doff as many sides as any of the others. This is due to the fact that you have to hold the good doff-

ends pieced up the more gauts in the yarn. And in warp this is troublesome, in spooling and warping, to say nothing of the effect in the weave room. Where the doffer pieces up his own ends he will average perhaps five or six ends per side against twelve to twenty-five if some one else pieces up. In 90 per cent of pieced up ends they will break down in the spool room and are either pulled off in waste, or if

(Continued on Next Page)

## W. H. BIGELOW

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Piece Rate vs. Day Rate on Doffing.

Continued From Page 8.)

the spoolers are required to re-tie the end, just calculate the knots in a warp on the loom. It may surprise you. And bad doffing, especially filling, is the cause of a large per cent of seconds in cloth and on warp. Bad doffing may also be the indirect cause of completely disorganizing the force in the spool room as we will show in the next article in connection with piece rates on spooling and warping.

### Question For Carders.

What is the comparative draft of the drawing rolls, one to the other, on the drawing frame.

M. L. R.

### Question for Carders.

Editor:

I am using the porcupine beater on finisher and it is making 1,180 R. P. M. Is this too fast? Can I cut the speed on this beater without reducing the production of the picker.

Picker Man.

### Removing Burrs.

Editor:

I would appreciate it if some superintendent or good carder would tell me through these columns, the best way to burrs from the teeth of card slats. I hope that some one will give me a prompt answer in regard to the above trouble.

Carder.

### In Drunken Stupor.

The mangled body of Lewis Re-van, an operative of the Victor Mill at Greer, S. C., was found on the Southern Railway tracks near the station there early Sunday morning.

From evidence introduced at the inquest, the man evidently lay down upon the tracks in a drunken stupor and fell asleep.

### Two Fires on Same Day.

The Woodruff Cotton Mills had two fires in the breaker room of the picker house, about ninety minutes apart. The first fire caused a slight amount of damage to stock and machinery. While the second broke two glass doors and burned about five pounds of cotton. Each fire was put out by a single Grinnell automatic sprinkler head, no outside assistance being necessary.

### Answer to Enquirer.

I notice that Enquirer wants to know what size ring traverse and gauge would be best for spinning No. 10's hosiery yarn. I am using a 2 1-8 inch ring, 38 inch gauge and 7 1-2 traverse, and am getting good production. It runs well and I do not think it will pay to buy any

smaller ring and gauge or any shorter traverse, as you can spin from 5's to 15's without any trouble with this gauge.

Spinner.

### Answer to Remedy Hunter.

Editor:

In the trouble you are having I would suggest that you put on new card clothing as I think your trouble is due to the clothing on your slats being saturated with oil, and as long as you run with this oily clothing you will have this trouble. Try, say, one card as an experiment. But first, see that your new clothing is kept free from oil.

If this brings your troubles to an end I would be glad to hear from you through the Bulletin.

R. L. M.

### Soft Spinners Meet.

There was a meeting at the Selwyn, Charlotte, of the governing board of Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering routine matters, according to the statement of those in charge. Aside from the fact that a permanent secretary would shortly be elected to give his entire time to the affairs of the association, nothing of general interest transpired.

### The Textile Industry Debt to Chemistry.

The relation of chemistry to the clothes we wear is of the first importance, says Mr. Arthur D. Little, president of the American Chemical Society, in a recent paper. More land is planted to cotton, and cotton itself is cheaper because chemistry has taught the planter how to secure increased profits by utilization of the cottonseed for oil and cattle feed. Chemistry is even now developing new sources of profit for the planter by adapting the short fibre adhering to the ginned cottonseed hull to the making of smokeless powder and the stalks of the cotton to paper-making.

The woolen industries are dependent upon chemistry for the processes of separating the pure fibre from the grease and dirt with which it is associated in the raw wool and for the methods of working up this wool waste into cleic acid, soap, lubricating oils and potash and ammonia salts, as well as for the process of carbonizing by which the wool is separated from the burrs and other vegetable material with which it is admixed in the fleece.

### New Dye House Invention.

The White Oak Mills, of Greensboro, N. C., have recently installed a new method for dyeing long chain ball warps.

Under the old system, which is in

general use among mills, each ball warp was first run through the boiling out vat, then through the dye bath twice and then through the washing out vat and after each run through the vat and dye-baths, the warps had to be re-balled.

With the new machinery and new system, the warps pass through the entire process of boiling out, two dips in the dye bath, oxidation and washing out without having to be re-balled at all until the process of dyeing has been completed and the warps are ready for drying.

Under the new system it has been found that 18 machines are now able to do the work of 67 under the old system, that the dyehouse capacity has increased from 4,000 pounds per employee to 12,000 pounds per employee, and the time required for dyeing a set of warps has been reduced to less than one-half. The effect upon the cost of dyeing has been estimated to be \$3,500 per year for the White Oak Mills and it is claimed a much higher quality of warps are now obtained.

E. J. Lefort, who is in charge of the dye plant at these mills, is the inventor of this new process and has a patent now pending at the U. S. Patent Office.

### Spindle Driving.

Editor:

I notice a great deal is being said about the tape drive and the chief advantage claimed for it is that it will not permit much slip and does away with slack band trouble.

I believe that one of the most important features is that it has a flat whorl and we therefore avoid the trouble due to different size bands.

A 7-8 inch whorl means 7-8 inch at the bottom of the whorl and a small band made of yarn will fit at the bottom and, not taking into account the slip, will give full speed. If we happen to put a roving band on the next spindle it will be too large to fit to the bottom of the whorl but will bear at points higher up on the groove and the diameter at that point may be 1-8 to 1-4 greater than at the bottom.

We, therefore, have two spindles running side by side with what are practically different size whorls and the one with the largest diameter will, of course, run slower.

A spindle which was run 7,500 by a band that fitted to the bottom of the whorl would only make 7,000 revolutions with a band which could not fit closer than 1-16 inch of the bottom.

The same travelers would not give the same results on two such spindles.

R. L. S.

## Superintendents and Overseers

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Sam C. Bowles.....Carder  
W. A. Boggs.....Spinner  
A. W. Bell.....Master Mechanic

### Sidney Mill.

### Graham, N. C.

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J. M. Montgomery, Carder and Spin.  
J. M. Pyle.....Weaver  
U. S. Cates.....Dyer

### Lincoln Cotton Mill.

### Evansville, Ind.

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Obie Godfrey.....Spinner  
William Sisk.....Weaver  
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J. A. Tennant.....Engineer

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J. C. Baker.....Cloth Room  
Jas. Jones.....Dyer  
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by  
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance .....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union .....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

## THURSDAY, MAY 2

### Our Editor At Boston.

Our editor attended the Textile Exhibition and the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston, Mass., last week and will not return until the last of this week.

We make this statement in order to explain any delay which has occurred in answering our correspondence.

### Southern Textile Association.

The next meeting of the cotton manufacturers will be the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association which will be held at Greensboro, N. C., on June 30th.

Judging by all previous meetings we can safely predict that a large number will be present and if a prospective contest for the presidency develops we expect an unusually large attendance.

The program is now in course of preparation and the Program Committee hope to secure men who will furnish practical papers which will be of interest.

### The Textile Exhibit.

The exhibit of textile machinery and mill supplies which was held at Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., was the largest of its kind ever held in this country and much superior to a similar exhibition which was held at the same place two years ago.

We regret that such a small number of Southern mill men were present for there were many things to be seen which would add to the knowledge and efficiency of cotton manufacturers.

If the Southern mills had had a better idea of the scope of the exhibition we believe that they would have considered it a splendid investment to send their superintendents.

Almost everything new in textile machinery lines was shown and many of them made their appearance for the first time.

We were very much impressed with the study which is devoted to the subject of waste manufacturing by all of the leading machinery builders.

A new waste lapper was shown and also a four coiler waste card which is used in a double carding

waste system in which the drawing frames are eliminated as well as all of the roving frames except the slubber. We were told that this system is now being built by several shops and that some of the cards have as many as twelve coils. The object of the system is to do away with the drawing frame which is very injurious to waste stock and to obtain the necessary doublings by means of a sliver lapper and by putting several laps on the cards. The tape drive on twistors and spinning frames was seen in several exhibits and there were many who predicted that the tape drive on spinning has returned to stay.

A direct connected variable speed motor on a spinning frame received much attention and its builders declare that it is now a commercial success.

Instead of a normal spindle speed of 7,500 on 26's yarn the variable speed motor starts after the doff with a speed of 6,800 and gradually carries it to 10,000 which they claim will increase the production about 20 per cent.

A vacuum cleaner was shown which promises to be a great success. Instead of blowing the waste along the floor, this system arranges by means of a compressed air motor to suck the lint and the waste into a bag which is carried on the same frame as the nozzle.

One exhibit featured the long roving frame and called attention to the economy of their use.

High speed spinning by means of a rotary ring was shown and while it worked very well on the exhibit frame we were not impressed with its possibilities. One builder of spoolers showed a new traverse motion which eliminated the old lifting rod while another builder exhibited a very ingenious mechanism for lengthening or shortening the traverse.

The exhibits of the manufacturers of humidifiers showed several new devices for automatic control and for recording and indicating.

These are only a few of the many interesting things that were to be seen for in every booth were new ideas and interesting machines.

A brief sketch of the several exhibits will be found in this issue and we expect at an early date to publish detailed accounts of the most interesting improvements.

### National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The 92nd semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was held in Paul Revere Hall, in the Mechanic Building, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The first session was called to order by President Franklin W. Hobbs and the regular reports of the secretary, treasurer and auditor were

made and accepted.

The association medal was awarded and Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston, welcomed the visitors to the city.

The response to the mayor's welcome was made by Wm. A. Erwin, of West Durham, N. C., and President Hobbs delivered his annual address. The morning session closed with a paper on "Banking Problems on Cotton Manufacture," by Hon. L. P. Padgett, M. C., of Columbia, Tenn.

### Wednesday Afternoon Session.

The second session was held at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon and was devoted to the following papers:

"Cotton Growing in Egypt," by Arno Schmidt, Secretary International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, Manchester, England.

"On the Buying of Labor," by Jonathan T. Lincoln, Fall River, Mass.

"Cost Records," by Charles M. Sears, Brookline, Mass.

"The Interpretation of Water Rights in Connection With Water Power," by Richard A. Hale, Lawrence, Mass.

### Thursday Morning Session.

The following papers were read at the Thursday morning session.

"Decca Muslins," by E. N. Murti, Madras, India.

"Equipment and Testing for Uniform Sizing," by Leonard W. Cronk-hite, Boston, Mass.

"Standards of Cotton Yarn," by Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, State College of Culture, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

"An Electric Conditioning Oven," by Henry W. Buhler, Conditioning Laboratory, 251 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

### Thursday Afternoon Session.

At the last session the following papers were read:

"Steam Plant Efficiency in Textile Mills," by R. L. Foster, Fitchburg, Mass.

"Transmission of Power by Ropes," by Edwin Kenyon, Dukinfield-near-Manchester, England.

"A Saw-Tooth Roof Weave Shed," by Albert Greene Duncan, Boston, Mass.

"The Franklin Dyeing System," by John C. Hebdon, Providence, R. I.

The annual election resulted in the election of Edwin F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., president. Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Frederick A. Flather, treasurer of the Scott Mills, Lowell, and George P. Grant, Jr., treasurer of the Grant Yarn Company, Fitchburg; directors, William M. Butler, president of the Hoosac Cotton Mills, North Adams; Albert G. Duncan, treasurer of the Harmony Mills Company, Cohoes, N. Y.; and William H. Kimball, superintendent of the Social and Nourse Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that in behalf of the owners of the sources of production in the United States, we urge such rates of tariff at our custom houses as shall prevent increased importation of competing foreign products

(Continued on Page 18)



## PERSONAL NEWS

A. R. Williams is now second hand in weaving at Gibsonville, N. C.

C. W. Horton has resigned his position as overseer of weaving at Altamahaw, N. C.

C. C. Beam is now second hand in weaving at the Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C.

W. A. Boggs has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C.

I. C. Wilson has resigned his position at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

J. W. Russell is now second hand in weaving at the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

C. L. Sargee has resigned as master mechanic at the Liberty (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. R. Long has accepted position as overseer of No. 2 carding at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ga.

H. C. Moore has resigned his position as superintendent of the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Grover Matton has resigned his position as loom fixer in the picker room at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

Grover Mires has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Gardner, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position as overseer at Payne Mills, Macon, Ga.

Etterds has accepted position as night superintendent of the Bibb Mills, Reynolds, Ga.

P. W. James is now overseer of spinning at the Trio Mfg. Co., Forsyth, Ga.

W. E. Poag has resigned his position as overseer of carding at the Thread Mills, Draper, N. C.

W. A. Gilbert has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Glenola Mill Eufaula, Ala.

S. C. Cain is now overseer of No. 1 carding at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

J. L. Baber has accepted position as master mechanic at the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C.

T. S. Bolton has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Bamberg (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. P. Burnicke has resigned as overseer of carding at the Jewell Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

P. M. Keller has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Dillon (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

P. L. Hazlewood has resigned as second hand at the Minneola Mill, Burlington, N. C., and is now overseer of weaving at Altamahaw, N. C.

J. R. Penley, from the Brander Mill, Concord, N. C., is now overseer of night weaving at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

C. F. Tew has been promoted from section hand to second hand in the card room at the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

J. H. Crews has resigned his position at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, and is now at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. L. Lindsey has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

Banner Nelson has resigned his position as master mechanic at the Deep River Mills, No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

Doc Bumgarner has been promoted from comber tender to second hand in carding at the Wampum Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

Geo. Arney has resigned as overseer of carding at the Vivian and Howell Mills, Cherryville, N. C., and accepted position at the Daniel Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
<b>MASON MACHINE WORKS</b>		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Charlotte, N. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES		MULES, LOOMS.

A. M. Turner, of Palmetto, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Brander Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. W. Cannady has been promoted from section hand to overseer of night carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

A. T. Cloninger has resigned his position as overseer of spinning at the Rhodes Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

W. A. Childers has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Entwistle Mill Rockingham, N. C.

Wade Lynch, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position with the Saxony Spinning Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

J. H. Garret, of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Walton Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

G. G. Allen has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., and accepted position in the card room of the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

V. B. Bogan has resigned his position as overseer of night weaving at the York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C., and is now located at Chester, S. C.

W. S. Nickles has resigned his position with the Shamrock Knitting Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., and is now at the Middlesex Mills, Lowell, Mass.

Henry Muller, formerly of the Shamrock Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of dyeing at the Mankato Mills, Co., Mankato, Minn.

W. H. Deal, of Elizabeth City, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Leaksville Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.

M. A. Storey has been promoted from superintendent of the yarn mill to general superintendent of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Geo. Phillips has resigned as section hand at the Cowike Mills, Eufaula, Ala., to accept a position as overseer of spinning at the Glenola Mill, of the same place.

Guy M. Vann has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills, and re-accepted his former position as overseer of weaving and cloth room at the Florence Mills, Ashcraft, Ala.

J. D. Bacon, former superintendent of the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C., has accepted position as general overseer of carding and spinning at the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

Robt. Butler, Sr., has resigned as second hand in carding at the Kansas City (Kan.) Cotton Mills, and accepted similar position at the Coosa River Spinning Mills, Bon Air, Ala.

A. D. Dixon has resigned as second hand of twisting and warping at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and accepted similar position at the Klotho Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

George Parrish, who recently resigned as second hand in carding at the Holt-Granite Mill No 2, Haw River, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Roxboro North Carolina Cotton Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



## Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

### Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

## STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Caroleen, N. C.**—The Henrietta Mills have installed the Kinkad apparatus for aligning and leveling shafting.

**Kernersville, N. C.**—The American Hosiery Mills, which were recently burned at this place, have decided to rebuild the plant.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—The Hanes Spinning Mill is placing orders for several additional spinning frames, and also a few roving machines for the card room.

**Suffolk, Va.**—The Carr Knitting Mills have purchased additional machinery, having recently increased the capital to \$25,000 for this purpose. These additions will make a total of 150 machines.

**Canton, N. C.**—Champion Fiber Co was reported as planning an investment of \$750,000 to provide an electro-chemical plant to prevent its mill waste from polluting the waters of Pigeon river.

**Waterloo, Ala.**—It is announced that George Pickel, an experienced mill man, will establish a mill here to manufacture woolen blankets and other woolen cloths.

**Draper, N. C.**—Carolina Export & Commission Co. will sell export blankets made by the German-American Company, of Draper, N. C., one of the mills recently bought by the Marshall Field interests.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Saxony Knitting Company. The capital stock of the new company is given as \$20,000. Those applying for the charter are, A. K. Matzer and G. Waite Matzer.

**McColl, S. C.**—The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Marlboro Mill, was held at the mill last week. The affairs of the company were found to be in good shape and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent was declared and ordered paid.

**Henderson, N. C.**—The Cotton Fiber and Mattress Co., whose recent organization for the manufacture of jute and cotton fiber, mattresses, etc., was noted, has awarded the contract for the erection of a new plant, to consist of four buildings, to cost \$15,000.

**Mayodan, N. C.**—The Mayo Mills are installing new electric equipment consisting of one 750 kva. waterwheel type generator, one 20 wk. exciter, three 250 kva. transformers and switchboard. Throughout the mill they are provided for electric drive by the use of five motors, ranging from 30 to 200 horsepower. All of the above equipment is being purchased from the General Electric Company.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The White Oak Mills have placed an order for 100 looms which are to be added to the present equipment. No addition to the weave room building will be required, as it is expected to make room for the new looms in the weave shed as it now stands. These looms are expected to make a substantial increase in the mill's production of denims.

**Simpsonville, S. C.**—The Simpsonville Cotton Mill has started up its enlarged plant, the mill as it now stands after the recent additions and improvements having an equipment of 25,000 spindles and 600 Draper looms and accompanying machinery. The product of the plant is print cloths. There have also been improvements in the mill village.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—No further details have been learned concerning the condition to the Lillian Knitting Mills, of this place. As previously announced this company has determined upon an addition to their plant which will double its capacity. The present equipment consists of 150 knitting machines on the production of cotton seamless hosiery. A. L. Patterson is manager.

**Dallas, N. C.**—The Monarch Cotton Mills have decided to increase their equipments by the addition of 1,000 spindles, contract for this new machinery having already been let, to the Mason machinery Company, of Taunton, Mass. At present the Mayes Company operates an equipment of 5,000 ring spindles by electric power, the output being single combed hosiery yarn.

**Mayesworth, N. C.**—The spinning machinery referred to last week, as being contracted for by the Mayes Manufacturing Company consists of the following:

Twenty-eight spinning frames, 10 cards, 8 twistors, 5 speelers, 4 combers, 2 reels, 1 ribbon lapper.

The product from the new equipment will be No. 50s to 80s, combed cotton yarn. Other improvements are being made at the mill village.

**Walterboro, S. C.**—The Walterboro Cotton Mill Company after being shut down for more than a year, resumed operation on Thursday of last week. In a few days, the entire mill will be at work, it being necessary to have the different departments restocked, this requiring 72 bales of cotton. For some time the Southern Repair Company of Charlotte has been here going over and placing machinery in thorough repair. D. E. C. Clough is general superintendent of this mill and has the following department superintendents: L. S. Lane, card room; J. H. Clough, spinning room; W. D. Warren, weaving room, and L. Q. Langdale, machinist.

**Shelbyville, Tenn.**—The Sylvan Mills have completed the installation of 36 looms in order to add to their daily output. This company has been operating 3,360 ring spindles, 20 forty-inch looms, 90 thirty-six-inch looms, etc., driven by steam and water power.

**Dublin, Ga.**—The Southern Cotton Mills Commission Co. have been appointed selling agents for the Oconee River Mill, at this place. The latter concern is the re-organization of the Georgia Cotton Mills, which, until they became idle, several years ago, operated about 8,000 spindles, with 100 40-inch and 160 36-inch looms, on plain white sheetings. The new company, however, will immediately install 300 plain automatic looms.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—A meeting of the directors of the Thayer Mfg. Co. was held at Providence, R. I., on April 22nd, and it was decided to proceed at once with construction and to place all contracts early in May. Those who attended the directors' meeting were J. H. Mayes, C. B. Skipper, J. T. Lincoln, Jonathan Lincoln, Albert Jenks and Leon Campbell. W. S. Lee, of Charlotte, was elected a director.

The Thayer Mfg. Co. will be located three miles west of Charlotte and will have 25,000 spindles and 500 looms on specialties manufactured from Egyptian yarns.

**Wilson, N. C.**—The Wilson Cotton Mills have placed an order with A. H. Washburn, of Charlotte, N. C., for complete equipment of lappers and cards of the latest model to replace their old equipment. They have also purchased through J. H. Mays, of Charlotte, new roving machinery and twistors. The Wilson company will also erect an addition to house the twistors and additional reels. The approximate cost of these improvements will be \$25,000. At present this company operates an equipment of 6,240 spindles with accompanying machinery, driven by steam power, on the production cotton yarns.

**McColl, S. C.**—By the prompt action of the mill fire department a serious blaze was narrowly averted at the Marlboro Cotton Mills about 3 o'clock last Saturday morning when the night watchman discovered a blaze in the frame waste house adjoining the main mill building. The fire originated from some unknown cause in a bin of motes located on the second floor of the building and when discovered the roof was burning briskly. Three lines of hose were soon playing on the blaze and this with the assistance of the automatic sprinklers soon subdued the flames. Practically the entire roof was burned off. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

**Concord, N. C.**—The Brander Cotton Mills, manufacturers of damask, have started operating on double time, a full night force being employed. R. T. Legrand, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Palmetto Cotton Mills at Palmetto, Ga., now has a similar position at the Brander Mills.

**Randleman, N. C.**—The Deep River Mills of this town have placed a contract for new machinery to balance up the card room equipment with the spinning. This will enable the mills to operate at least one hundred more looms than it has been possible to operate in the past. The approximate cost of this equipment will be about \$20,000.

Some time this week about forty more looms will be put in to operation and other improvements are in contemplation. The demand for Randleman plaids seems to be growing and in order to meet the demands these improvements are necessary. When this new machinery is placed in operation it will give employment to something like fifty persons.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The brick for the new Johnston Mill which is to be erected between Highland Park No. 3 and the Mecklenburg mill by President Charles W. Johnston of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, is now beginning to arrive and as soon as is practicable work will be started on this new industrial enterprise.

Mr. Johnston stated that the work is being delayed through the failure of lumber mills to put out lumber for the new building and that he cannot tell when this difficulty will be overcome. However, he says the erection of the building will proceed as rapidly as it is possible to get the material.

The new mill has not been named and will be built by Mr. Johnston himself and not the Highland Park Manufacturing Company. It will spin soft yarn and will have, at the beginning 5,000 spindles.

**Greenville, S. C.**—John M. Geer, president of the Easley Cotton Mills, the Franklin Cotton Mills, and other mills, has just made an important purchase that will, in all probability lead to the purchase of another mill, which will be added to the string of mills he now controls. Through the brokerage house of Thackston & Son, he purchased last week the controlling interest in the bonds of the Liberty Cotton Mills, which is now in process of liquidation; and an offer has been made to the balance of the outstanding bondholders to take over their holdings at the same price paid for a large interest controlled by Messrs. Wellington, Sears & Co., of Boston, Mass.

The Liberty Mill has had a more



or less checkered career for some years, and was not able to survive the depression of 1910 and 1911. These bonds were issued under deed of trust and the property is advertised for sale on the 7th day of May, by J. R. Vandiver, of Anderson, S. C., who is the trustee of the mortgage bonds.

**Newton, N. C.**—The Fidelity Hosiery Mills Co. has plans and specifications for constructing its proposed building recently mentioned to replace its present structure. This new building will be of brick two stories high, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. Contract awarded to Geo. W. Setzer. The company operates 300 knitting machines, dyeing and finishing equipment, etc., by steam and electric power.

**Danville, Va.**—Officials of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., state, concerning the report of the improvements at their mills, as follows:

"At one of our Riverside Mills we have about 414 wide looms of an old style which we have decided to take out and fill the space with modern automatic looms. There will be about 800 of the automatic looms, and, in order to support these, we require about 10,000 additional spindles and about 70 or 75 additional cards, together with other appurtenances. The entire improvement, including the cost of a small addition to Mill No. 1, Riverside division, will be about \$250,000."

Referring to reports that the company will invest \$1,500,000 for enlargements the following statement is made:

"Our company is thinking of a plan to build another mill, but we have not yet reached a definite conclusion, nor have we any plans."

**Columbia, S. C.**—A meeting of the stockholders of the Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia; the Pine Creek Mfg. Co., Camden; the Fairfield Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, and the Olympia Cotton Mills, of Columbia, will be held in this city on May 22 to consider the advisability of liquidating the said corporations, disposing of the stock on hand and collecting the receivable notes and accounts. The reason for this action is said to be the projected plan of consolidating the mills named, with the Capital City Mills of Columbia, and Granby Cotton Mills, of Columbia, and the Beaver Dam Mills of Edgefield county. The new consolidation is to be known as the Hampton Mills, a subsidiary corporation, to be controlled by the Parker Cotton Mills Co., of Greenville.

#### Building at Ware Shoals.

It is the intention of the Ware



The only people who use the Turbo Humidifier are those who have heard of it; who are impressed with it and the house and the platform and the guarantee back of it.

There were sufficient of these "hearers" last year to make more Turbo doings than the year before—which when you stop to think of it and taken with the prevailing conditions was, as they say—going some.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Shoals (S. C.) Mill corporation to erect a very fine welfare building here in the near future for the use of their employees. The structure will be of brick and very handsome architecture. It will contain a modern and up-to-date opera house, library, reading room, gym, baths, secret society hall, and property rooms with apartments specially for the boys, men, girls and women. It will be the best equipped building of its kind in the Piedmont section and will no doubt prove a great boon to the workers. The building will stand on the public square and its handsome proportions will add greatly to the appearance of the town.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The construction of the Dunean Cotton Mill, which is situated near Greenville on the Greenville and Columbia road, has been completed, according to a statement made by one of the men in the office of the Fiske-Carter Construction Company in this city, who are the general contractors for the construction of the buildings.

Most of the machinery and electrical equipment have also been installed.

The contractors have now turned their attention and time to the erection of the mill houses. The contract calls for the erection of 120 houses and of this number some 30 have been built and the work on the other houses is now under way. It was stated at the office of the Fiske-Carter Construction Co. that it is hoped to have all work completed within two months or about the first of July.

Work on the office and store buildings will be commenced within the next few days and will be hurriedly rushed to completion. The office will be a one-story brick building and will be of buff brick set in black mortar. The mill is of the same material. The store will be a two-story building, having two store rooms on the first floor.

The lighting of the mill will be done with Mazda 60-watt lamps. Hopoplane intensive type steel reflectors throughout. The streets of the village are lighted with 75 watt series Mazda lamps, equipped with radial wave reflectors and placed at intervals of 150 feet on every street. The street lights were turned on for the first time several weeks ago.

The direct heating system is used for all buildings.

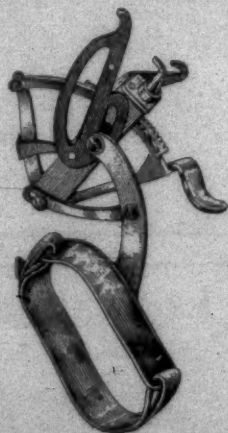
"What's that big iron thing?" asked Laura.

"Locomotive boiler," replied Tom. After a moment's silence Laura inquired, "Why do they boil locomotives?"

"To make 'em tender!" said Tom. —Exchange.

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.  
DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Further advances are being made on staple lines of cotton goods, and the market continued to show more of an upward tendency as the week drew to a close on a basis of 26 7/8-4 cents net. While the demand for cotton goods is not as active as it was a week ago, buyers are still placing orders quietly for forward needs, which are creating less comment than would have been the case prior to the recent activity. Many of the mills are now sold ahead as far as they care to go at current price levels, while others are refusing to take any additional orders, except "at value." Some further advances on staple brands of 4-4 bleached goods are expected, owing to the recent heavy orders placed for forward delivery. The situation on gingham and prints continues to be followed closely by buyers, although at the present time the demand is not very active. Buyers are fairly well covered as a rule, as good orders were placed in most quarters before the recent advances were named. Weather conditions still serve to restrict retail trade, and jobbers are feeling the effects of the rather slow demand across retail counters. In the cotton yarn end of the market prices continue to move in an upward direction, with spinners very firm in their refusals to do business at a slight shade under the prices they are holding for. Both weavers and knitters are buying more yarns than they were when the week opened, as they are beginning to realize that prices are not likely to be any lower in the near future, while the question of deliveries is becoming more serious each week. In the carpet and rug end of the market, active preparations are underway for the new season, with selling agents busy getting their sample lines and prices arranged for the opening. Buyers are interested in the new price lists, and are anxious to know just how much of an advance manufacturers are going to demand for fall goods.

Trading in the Fall River print market was the quietest since last December. Manufacturers have held their prices steady, but buyers have not entered the market to any extent. There was no tendency on the part of those who did the trading to haggle over prices, as all are aware that while cotton maintains its present price lower quotations on goods are not to be expected. Not at any time during the week did buyers or manufacturers show any marked interest, although it was known that many of the converters have not provided to any extent for covering needs of the near future.

Sales for the week are estimated at 70,000 pieces, half of them being spots. Goods sold ahead or for delivery through to the first of August. The sales comprised moderate sized lots of sateens, wide goods

and narrow printed styles, and there was no market demand for any special style.

Current prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Pt cloths, 28-in., std	3 15-16	—
28-in., 64x60s.	3 3-4	—
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	72	—
72	5 3-4	—
38 1-2-in. stds.	5 1-6	—
4-yd 80x80	6 7-8 to 7	—
Brown drills, std.	8	—
Shtgs, south, std.	7 3-4	—
3-yard	7	—
4-yd 56x60	6 1-3	—
Denims, 9-oz.	13 to 16 1-2	—
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13 1-3	—
Hartford, 11-oz. 40	14 1-2	—
in. duck	13	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13	—
Standard fancy prts	5 1-4	—
Standard-ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	7 to 9 1-4	—
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-4 to 4 1-2	—

### Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

April 26, 1912	3,945,824
Previous week	4,075,799
Last year	2,507,364

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, April 26.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, April 26, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	118,168	46,352
Overland to mills and Canada	48,158	41,367
So. mill takings (estimated)	35,000	35,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	24,162	31,217

Brought into sight for the week... 147,164 61,502

#### TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	11,344,136	8,185,182
Overland to mills and Canada	884,437	884,347
So. mill takings (estimated)	2,315,000	1,935,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1.	196,802	280,577

Brought into sight thus far for sea... 14,737,375 11,285,106  
1,100 bales added to receipts for the season.

#### Inherited Traits.

Judge's Library: — Knicker—Jones is very keen of hearing. Bocker—No wonder! His father was a pastor who always heard calls, and his mother always heard burglars.—New York Herald.

"A bar of soap please?" she said to the drug clerk.  
"Scented?" he asked.  
"Why, no," she replied; "I can carry it."—Ex.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS



Independence is our motto, and we have no connection with any other Ring Traveler Company.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Southern Audit Co.

(INCORPORATED)

### Public Accountants and Auditors

901-903 Realty Building  
Phone 2103

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

C. L. SMITH  
President

JOHN W. TODD  
Vice-President and Secretary

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

### J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## The Logical Location for Textile Mills

The three absolutely necessary commodities for operating successfully a textile mill are POWER, RAW MATERIAL and LABOR.

If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

### M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway  
Room J WASHINGTON, D. C.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Business was spotty in the yarn market last isfactory volume of business, while isfactory volume of business, while others said that business was poor. The aggregate volume of business transacted was estimated to be about 25 to 35 per cent. less than for the previous week. Deliveries on old contract were generally reported as good, though in some cases manufacturers made arrangements with dealers to hold the yarn for a time.

Knit goods for a quick deliveries were generally believed to be scarce and they were reported as being in good demand. There was also a fair demand for hosiery made from single combed yarns, and with this improvement more machines are now running on this class of goods than for some time.

Combed yarns, in fine two plies are in very good demand, and there is also a fair demand for coarser single yarns.

Weavers, as a rule, are still buying for spot or near delivery, though in some cases they are making inquiry for future deliveries. They consider prices to be too high to buy ahead. From their standpoint, prices are now near the point where consumption will be checked. Under these circumstances the only safe policy for them to pursue is to continue to buy from hand to mouth rather than load up through fear that prices will go higher and then have them break 2 or 3 cents a pound before half the high priced yarn is used. They do not care to take that chance.

## Southern Single Skeins.

8s	16 1-2
10s	17 — 17 1-2
12s	17 1-2-18
14s	17 1-2-18
16s	18 1-2
20s	19 — 19 1-2
26s	20 1-2-21
30s	23 — 23 1-2

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	17 1-2
10s	18 —
12s	18 1-2
14s	18 1-2-19 1-2
16s	19 — 20
20s	21 — 21 1-2
24s	22 1-2
26s	23 —
30s	25 1-2
40s	31 1-2-31
50s	38 — 39
60s	45 —

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	17 —
8-4 slack	18 —
9-4 slack	18 1-2

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	17 1-2
10s	18 —
12s	18 — 18 1-2
14s	18 3-4-19
16s	19 — 19 1-2
20s	19 1-2-20
24s	21 — 21 1-2
26s	21 1-2-22
30s	25 — 25 1-2
40s	30 — 30 1-2

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	17 1-2-18
10s	18 — 18 1-2
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	19 1-2
16s	20 — 20 1-2
20s	21 3-4-22
24s	22 1-2-23
26s	23 — 23 1-2
30s	25 3-4-26
36s	29 — 29 1-2
40s	31 1-2-32
50s	38 1-2-39

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	17 1-2-18
10s	18 — 18 1-2
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	19 — 19 1-2
16s	20 — 20 1-2
20s	21 —
24s	21 —
26s	21 1-2-22
28s	22 1-2
30s	23 — 23 1-2
36s	24 — 24 1-2
40s	29 1-2-30

## Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	24 —
24s	25 —
26s	25 1-2
30s	26 1-2
40s	31 — 32
50s	38 —

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2
30s	28 — 28 1-2
30s-11's	34 —
36s	30 1-2-31
40s	32 1-2-33
50s	39 — 40
60s	46 — 47

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	26 1-2-27
24s	27 1-2-28
30s	30 — 31
40s	37 — 38
50s	45 — 46
60s	52 — 53

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 — 28 1-2
24s	29 — 29 1-2
30s	31 — 32
40s	41 — 42
50s	47 — 49
60s	55 — 58
70s	62 — 65
80s	73 — 77

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

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Charlotte, N. C.

**BROKERS**

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot Mills, S. C.	75	
Aiken Mfg. Co. S. C.	72½	
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	162	
Anderson Cot Mill, S. C. p	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	90	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	45	

Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	93	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	61
Capital Cot Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	167	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd	100	
Clinton Cot Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Clumbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	100	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	108	
Easley Cot Mills, S. C.	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	
Exposition Cot Mills, Ga.	210	
Fairfield Cot Mills, S. S.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	
Gainesville Cot Mills, Ga., common	62½	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	95	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	91	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C Mills, S. C., pfd	135	145
Granite C Mills, S. C.		
Greenwood C Mills, S. C.	57	60
Grendel Mills, S. C.	91	100
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C Hills, S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga	80	
Lancaster Cot Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pfd	98	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Laurens Cot Mills, S. C.	120	
Limestone Cot Mills, S. C.	155	
Loekhart Mills, S. C.	70	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	
Monarch Cot Mills, S. C.	110	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry Cot Mills, S. C.	125	135
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cot Mills, S. C.	115	
Olympia Mills, S. C. pfd		
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	
Orr Cottton Mills, S. C.	91	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee, S. C., com.	100	
Oconee, S. C., pfd.	100&int	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington		137
Atherton		100
Avon		100
Bloomfield		110
Brookside		112
Brown Mfg. Co., com	100	115
Cabarrus	131	
Cannon	120	
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	
Clara		110
Cliffside		200
Cora		135
Dresden		136
Dilling		
Edrd	100	125
Elmira, pfd.		100
Erwin Com		120
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence		126
Flint	140	
Gaston		90
Gibson		80
Gray Mfg. Co.		121
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd	100	
Henrietta		170
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	115	
Linden		
Loray, pfd		91
Lowell		181
Lumberton		251
Mooreville	123	
Modena		
Nokomis, N. C.		200
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke Mills	140	161
Salisbury	136	
Statesville Cot. Mills		
Trenton, N. C.		
Tuscarora		90
Washington, pfd.	95	100
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	100	115
Woodlawn		100
Parker Mill, guaranteed		102
Parker Mill, preferred		65
Parker Mill, common		
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	138	140
Pickens Cot. Mill, S. C.	94	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	115
Richland Cot Mills, S. C. p		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		72
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	
Union-Buffero Mills, S. C., 1st preferred	50	60
Union-Buffero Mills, S. C., 2nd preferred		10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.		80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., p	100	
Watts Mills, S. C.		85
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.		115
Williamston Mills, S. C.		115
Woodruff Cot Mills, S. C.		100



## Personal Items

J. P. Eller has not resigned his position at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills, as reported last week.

W. H. Tankersley has accepted position with the Floyd Cotton Mills, Rome, Ga.

Olen White has been promoted from oiler to section hand in spinning at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

W. E. Alexander has resigned his position at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., and accepted position with the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. T. Weddington, oiler at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position at the Highland Park Mill of the same place.

James A. Greer has resigned his position as superintendent of the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., and accepted position as overseer carding and spinning at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

### Southern Men at Boston.

On account of the great distance only a small number of Southern men were able to attend the Textile Exhibit at Boston last week but the following were noted as present: W. A. Erwin, Durham, N. C.; D. Y. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.; J. F. Cannon and E. C. Barnhardt, Concord, N. C.; Julius Cone and Jas. Bangle, Greensboro, N. C.; D. C. Williams, McColl, S. C.; T. M. Denning, Albemarle, N. C.; J. M. Davis, Newberry, S. C.; Geo. W. Robertson, Danville, Va.; W. P. Hazelwood, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Griswold, Durham, N. C.; Fred H. White, J. H. Mayes, W. H. Bigelow, Albert Latta, and David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

### Building Mills Again.

New York Commercial.

Southern cotton mills are pushing ahead and the new mills and additions to old ones made or contracted for in the first three months of this year amount to 84,412 spindles and 1,135 looms, which, with the buildings and power plants, represent an investment of \$2,300,000.

### Held At Pacolet.

After having evaded Sheriff Poole and his deputies for over four months George West, a young white man, formerly a resident of the Poe Mill village, Anderson, S. C., has been lodged in jail at Pacolet Mill.

One Sunday last December, West and another white man by the name of Trammell engaged in a quarrel and as a result of the difficulty West inflicted several ugly wounds on Trammell's shoulder and back with a large knife.

West left for parts unknown and it was not until he was landed in the jail at Anderson that the officials knew anything of his whereabouts.

### Defects in Weaving.

Cotton cloth weaving owes a great deal of its success to what may be correctly called the "science and art of positioning the whip roll. The relation of the height of the whip roll to that of the breast beam is the most essential point to be considered in the shedding of the loom. It is safe to say that the above is not only little considered, but also understood by very few weavers.

MARCUS A. DARY  
Agent and Treasurer

FRED H. DARY  
Superintendent

## DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY



Manufacturers of High Grade

## SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS

TAUNTON,

MASSACHUSETTS

## GRINNELL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS

have operated successfully in more than 15,000 fires, have entirely extinguished two-thirds of these, and prevented the others from spreading, thus giving the firemen an easy task in putting them out. Fires under GRINNELL Automatic Sprinklers rarely get into the papers. They do not become big enough to make news items. The five minutes after the starting of a fire are absolutely vital. It is during this period that the sprinkler gives the fire its quenching shower bath.

Send for our little Book

AUTOMATIC FIRE PROTECTION

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

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40-46

## BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE



preparation.

UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton Fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral Write for recipe for finishing.

## ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

All practical weavers who have given much time to the study of the above subject will tell you that the relation of the height of the whip roll to that of the breast beam governs, to a large extent, the shedding of the loom and the appearance of the cloth. A good many overseers of weaving conceive the idea that if the whip roll is positioned so that a straight line will be formed from it to the breast beam, or in other words, so that the warp line will pass through the centre of the shed, all is well, and no matter what kind of cloth is woven the position of the whip roll is never disturbed. When the warp yarn is exactly level with the harnesses in a central position, the cloth produced is sure to have that bare and wiry appearance.

The chief aim of all manufacturers is to produce a well-covered surface on the face of the goods. A bare and wiry cloth is bought by men who understand their business, only when the market is pretty well cleaned up. Of course, there are many buyers who do not understand the above point, and for that reason the mills which turn out such a cloth will find a market for a portion of the goods produced. Now, how often is the position of the whip roll changed when the style of the cloth is varied. The above question should be weighed and given much consideration by all mill managers, especially by those who have had goods returned for the above defects. What constitutes a well-covered fabric? The answer is simple, just raise your whip roll slightly, in order to slacken the tension on the ends forming the top shed, so that the warp yarn will spread and give the desired appearance to the fabric.

The top shed being more slack, as the pick of filling is beaten up by the reed it will spread the yarn that forms the top shed between the ends that form the bottom shed. Of course, it requires judgment, as the strain is increased on the ends forming the bottom shed and great care should be taken when raising or lowering the whip roll that the advantages gained one way are not lost in another. Sometimes, when the warp yarn is very fibrous and the bulk of the warp yarn remains on the lower shed on almost every pick, to get a clear shed the whip should be lowered, which will result in the warp yarn in the upper shed being tighter, and of course, will raise more and form a clear shed. When the warp yarn is very weak, it is better to set the whip roll and breast beam so that the warp line will pass through the centre of the shed.

When a fair warp yarn is run and the whip roll set so that the line of the warp will be exactly level when the harnesses are in a central position, the warp ends will have the appearance of being laid in the cloth in pairs, two ends being close together with a space between these and the next two. This is termed reedy cloth and is as a rule also termed defective cloth.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

## Spinner Wanted.

Want overseer of spinning (7,000 spindles) on 12's to 24's hosiery yarns. Must be sober, of good character and produce results. Married man preferred. Also want section man in winding department. State wages expected and full particulars. Address No. 1,014.

## Cloth Room Overseer.

An A-1 overseer of cloth room in a 50,000 spindle mill, making ducks, drill's, twills, sheetings and osnab'rgs. Nothing but a man of wide experience in managing large rooms on this class of work need apply.

This position pays about \$1,000 a year, and free house rent. Address No. 1013.

## Operatives Wanted.

We will need card and picker room help for night work beginning about May 11th. Can furnish day work for spinners, spoolers and winders in the families of men who take the night work.

Twine Mill Co.,  
T. J. McNeely, Supt.,  
Roanoke, Va.

## Read This:

We are starting up our weaving, and can use a number of first class **DRAWING-IN HANDS** at **GOOD WAGES**. Can also use several more families of good **SPINNERS**. Apply to

R. P. Sweeny, Supt.,  
Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

## Carder Wanted.

An A-1 overseer of carding for a 60,000 spindle mill, manufacturing cloth, rope, and twine, and making yarns from 1's to 24's. We do not want anyone to apply for this position except an A-1 carder, who thoroughly understands the theory of carding, and has had some years practical experience running large rooms on this class of work, and who can turn out good clean, and smooth even yarns, free of leaf and dirt of all descriptions.

This mill is located in the South. This is a good position for the right man, and pays, including free house rent, about \$1,400 per year. Address No. 1012.

## Wanted.

Good, steady man to look after and repair Reed and Harness. Steady work with good pay to right man. Apply to

C. C. Bolen,  
Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

## WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE a competent American Warp-Drawing Machine operator on white work. Address No. 1015.

## BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS, PAY \$2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, A. C. WEST, OVERSEER BEAMING, LOCKE MILLS, CONCORD, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding; or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 34. Married. Long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had six years' experience hosiery yarns. Can furnish good references. Age 30. Married. Address No. 129.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room, or second hand in large room. Experienced on counts from 18s to 50s. Experienced on plain and Draper looms. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 131.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill on white work. 22 years' experience on Stafford Automatic Looms, also expert on Draper Looms. Can get quality and quantity. Will consider nothing less than \$5 per day. Address No. 132.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making cloth, or would take overseer of spinning in large looms. Now employed as sup-mill. Long experience, good references but wish to change. Address No. 133.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can take position in short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 134.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Familiar with white and colored goods. 23 years experience in mill business. Now employed as superintendent. Would not consider less than \$3.50 per day. Address No. 135.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced on white and colored yarns from 8's to 40's. Have 23 years experience and can give good references. Address No. 135.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both colored and white work. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 136.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00. Now employed but wish healthier location. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 137.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 138.

WANT position as carder and spinner or spinner in large mill. Age 34. Married. Good experience and references. Address No. 139.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed but wish larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 140.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 141.

WANTED position as overseer spinning by practical as well as a technical man. Married. Am strictly temperate. Can come on short notice. Will consider nothing less than \$2.50 per day. Address No. 142.

# PATENTS

## Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

*Personal Attention Guaranteed*  
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*Patent Lawyers*

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experience on all numbers but prefer fine work. Am from the South but for several years have been with fine yarn mills at New Bedford and other New England towns. Good references. Address No. 143.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 20 years experience. 10 years at present place. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 144.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Address No. 145.

WANT position as superintendent. 27 years mill experience. 8 years on present position. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 146.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy goods but would prefer box loom job. Have filled former positions satisfactorily and can get production at low cost. Address No. 147.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, South Carolina or Northern Georgia. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 40. Have run some of the largest rooms in S. C. and Ga. Can give good references. Address No. 152.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as reference my present employers. Address No. 149.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in a large mill. 15 years experience as carder. 4 years as superintendent. Experienced on both plain and fancies. Best of references. Address No. 150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in a good mill. Have had eleven years experience on plain and check work. Address No. 151.

(Continued on Page 18)



**National Association Meeting.**

(Continued from Page 10)

A resolution was also adopted expressing a desire that the cotton planters of Imperial Valley, California, devote themselves to the cultivation of American long staple cotton and refrain from planting the short staple variety, destroying the seed to prevent deterioration of the long staple cotton by hybridization.

Relative to the cotton exchanges and legislation regarding them, the association adopted a resolution against such legislation, believing that cotton exchanges properly conducted are conducive to their best interests.

**Textile Exhibit at Boston.**

(Continued from Page 4)

**Birch Bros.**

This exhibit was composed of a late model tentering machine and sewing machines.

**Cell Drier Machine Co.**

rates of tariff at our custom houses as shall prevent increased importation of competing foreign products."

A cell drier for drying cloth was shown and was interesting to bleachers and piece goods dyers.

**Cork Insert Co.**

The exhibit of the Cork Insert Co. was very elaborate and shows a vast number of pulleys of various sizes styles with the cork inserts.

**Many More.**

While the above are only portions of the exhibits, they are the most interesting from the standpoint of the cotton manufacturer and we will have to omit the sketches of the others.

**Effect of Efficient Lighting.**

The illumination of factories, offices or apparatus may be effected in any of three ways, either by general (diffused), by individual (spot) lighting or by a combination of the two. While the first method is much to be preferred there is hardly an installation of any size where it can be employed exclusively. Recourse is therefore usually had to individual lighting as an accessory, and nearly all instances of successful interior illumination on a large scale may be said to consist of a combination of the two schemes with general lighting forming the major portion.

The subject of illumination has received such scant attention from the public at large that the tremendous strides made in it within the past decade have been as yet but dimly appreciated. As a result, the designing of lighting systems in many new office and factory buildings still continues to be left to the architect who, being as a rule totally unfamiliar even with the fact that there is any science connected with illumination, leans upon so-called shop electricians for advice, with the natural consequence that the installations are in a majority of cases thoroughly bad. Further, where a lighting system has once been installed, the proposition is generally considered closed, never to be reopened as a whole, "patch-

ing" being instituted thereafter as occasion makes necessary, an individual lamp or a cluster being added or subtracted now and again, until even the original scheme, bad as it may have been, is entirely out-classed in this respect.

In any scheme of lighting there are certain fundamental requirements which must be fully met. These are:—Uniform illumination, proper intensity, proper quality, reliability, accessibility.

When these conditions have been fulfilled the following results, will be obtained:—

Decrease in cost of operation and maintenance of the lighting system or increase in the quantity and quality of the lighting for the same cost.

Greater accuracy in workmanship with consequent lessening of defective work.

Increase in production with accompanying decrease in cost.

Reduced liability of accidents.

Lessening of eye-strain.

More cheerful surroundings.

Improvement in appearance and care of shop.

Easier supervision of the workmen.

The many types of lamps now available covering all ranges of units, from the lowest to the highest candle-power, enable a correct solution of practically every lighting problem to be made, so that little can longer be said in extenuation of poor lighting in any establishment; in fact, such a situation will soon be considered, and rightly, as one of the indications of bad business management.

C. E. Clewell, in a recent issue of the Electric Journal made a very commendable effort to point out and to urge the advantages to be derived from an intelligent study of the problem, more particularly with reference to the lighting of machine tools. Throughout the article stress is laid upon general illumination in preference to individual lighting, as it is appreciated that the latter is more apt to be of less permanently satisfactory nature than the former, although there are, of course, many instances where it is absolutely required.

There is little hesitation on the part of the average manufacturing concern in the spending of tremendous amounts of money for the purchase of machine tools where commensurate savings are likely to be effected. Such purchases are only made after supposedly the most thorough preliminary investigation in each instance, which is usually further reinforced by an actual demonstration involving an analysis of comparative expenses, time studies, etc., yet withall, the lighting of such tools on which so much depends, is almost invariably overlooked or else given but secondary consideration. The proper lighting of a tool should be looked upon as a part of the tool itself and, while costing far less in up-keep than many of the wearing parts, it is nevertheless just as important that the lighting be handled in exactly the same way and maintained at its highest efficiency.—Electric Journal.

**RICHARD A. BLYTHE**

(INCORPORATED)

**Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural**

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**CRYSTAL FINISH**

SPINNING RINGS

TWISTER RINGS

Either Single or Double Flange

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST WEAR LONGEST

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

Crystal Falls, R. I.

Write for Descriptive Price List

# SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY

## WOONSOCKET, R. I.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 154.

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WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now holding position in first-class mill but prefer to change. Address No. 156.

WANT position as superintendent. 36 years of age. Strictly sober. Best of references. Would consider large carding or spinning job. Held present position six years. Address No. 157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years' experience as overseer on No. 30's to 100's. Can give good references. Married. 30 years old. Address No. 158.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work and blanket manufacturing. First class references. Address No. 159.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or in winding room 18 years experience in spinning and twisting. Familiar with spooling, reeling and winding. Will not consider less than \$2.00 per day. Age 32. Married. Address No. 165.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 21 years experience as overseer of carding in some of the best mills in the South. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 167.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician. Have had practical experience in machine shop and electrical work. Can furnish good references. Would not consider less than \$2 per day. Address No. 168.



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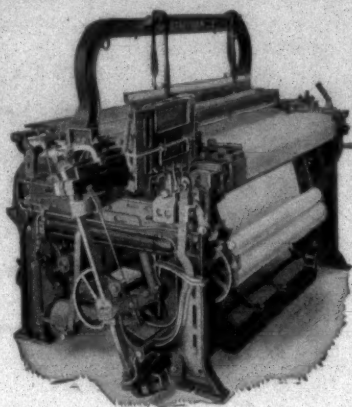
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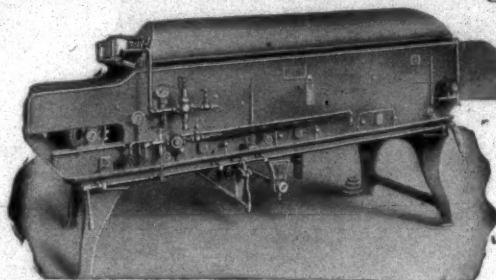
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